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SPEECH OF THE

Hon. Daniel Webster,

Delivered at the Whig State Convention, held at Richmond on the 5th Oct.

VIRGINIANS: The wisdom of our fathers has established for us a Constitution of Government, which enables me to appear here to-day, and to address you as *my fellow citizens*, and half a century of experience has shown how useful to our common interest, how conducive to our common renown and glory is that constitution by which we have been united. I desire to pay due honor to those illustrious men who made us—the children of those who fell at Bunker Hill and Yorktown—members of the same political family, tied together by the same common destiny, and awaiting together the same common prosperity or common adversity in time to come. It is the extraordinary nature of the times, united with a long cherished desire to visit Virginia, which has occasioned me the pleasure I enjoy of being in the midst of you all to day. I have come more for the purpose of seeing and of hearing you than of speaking to you myself. I have come to mingle myself among you; to listen to the words of your wise and patriotic men; that I may aid my own patriotic feeling, by communication with the chivalrous spirit of this ancient Dominion. But inasmuch as there are, or may be, some questions of national policy or of constitutional power, on which you and I differ, there are some amicable persons who are so very considerate of your reputation and of my reputation, as to signify that they esteem it a great breach of propriety for me, that you should invite me to come here, or that I should come among you! [Loud laughter and cheering, mingled with cries of "welcome, welcome."] Let us hope that these amiable persons will allay their own fears.

If there be any question or questions on which you and I differ in opinion, those questions are not to be the topics of discussion to day. No! We are not quite soft enough for such an operation as that. We are battling together in the face of a common enemy—we are armed to the teeth—putting forth as many hands as Briareus, and with each hand dealing him all the blows we can; and does he imagine that at such a moment we shall be carrying on our family quarrels? That we are going to give ourselves those blows which are due to him? No; he is the enemy of our country; we mean to pursue him till we bring him to capitulation or to flight; and when *we have done that*, if there are any differences of opinion among us, we will try to settle them ourselves, without his advice or assistance; and we will settle them in a spirit of conciliation and mutual kindness. If we do differ in any of our views, we must settle that difference not in a spirit of exasperation, but with moderation—with forbearance—in a spirit of amity and brotherhood.

It is an era in my life for me to find myself on the soil of Virginia addressing such an assemblage as is now before me; I feel it to be such: I deeply feel the responsibility of the part which has this day been thrown upon me. But although it is the first time I have addressed an assembly of my fellow citizens upon the soil of Virginia, I hope I am not altogether unacquainted with the history, character and sentiments of this venerable state. The topics which now are agitating the country, and which have brought us all here to-day, have no relation whatever with those in which I differ from the opinions she has ever entertained. The grievances and the misgovernment which have aroused the country, pertain to that class of subjects which especially, and peculiarly belong to Virginia, and have from the very beginning of our history. I know something of the community amidst which I stand; its distinguished and ardent attachment to civil liberty; and its disposition for political disquisition. I know that the landholders which it contains are competent from their education and their leisure, to discuss political questions in their elements, and to look at Government in its tendencies as well as in the measures it may at present pursue.—There is a sleepless suspicion, a vigilant jealousy of power, especially of Executive power, which for three quarters of a century has marked the character of the people of the Old Dominion; and, if I have any right conception of the evils of the time or of the true objection to the measures of the present Administration, it is, that they are of such a kind as to expose them, in an especial manner, to that sleepless jealousy, that stern republican scrutiny, that acute and astute inspection which have distinguished the present as they have all preceding generations of men in this ancient Commonwealth. Allowing this to be so, let me present to you my own view of the present aspect of our public affairs.

In my opinion, a decisive majority of all the people of the United States have been, for several years past, opposed to the policy of the existing Administration. I shall assume this in what I have further to say, because I believe it to be true; and I believe that events are on the wing, and will soon take place, which will proclaim the truth of that position, and will show a vote of three fourths of the population of this country in favor of a *change of men*. Taking this for the present as the true state of political feeling and opinion, I next call your attention to the fact of the very extraordinary excitement, of agitation, and I had almost said of commotion, which marks the present moment throughout every part of the land. Why are these vast assemblages every where congregated? Why, for example, am I here, five hundred miles from my own place of residence, to address such an assembly of Virginians? And why does every day, in every state, witness something of a similar kind? Has this ever been the case before? Certainly not in our time, and once only in the time of our fathers. There are some present here who witnessed, and there are others who have learned from the lips of their parents, the state of feeling which existed in 1774 and '5, before the resort to arms was had to effect the objects of the Revolution. I speak now of the time when Patrick Henry, standing as we now do, in the open air, was addressing the Virginians of that day, while at the moment James Otis and his associates were making the same rousing appeal to the people of Massachusetts. From that time to this, there has been nothing in any degree resembling what we now behold. This general earnestness, this universal concern of all men in public affairs, is now witnessed for the first time since the revolution. Do not men abandon their fields in the midst of seed-time—do they not leave their various occupations, as you have now done, to attend to matters which they deem more important? And is it not so through all classes of our citizens all over the whole land? Now the important question I wish to put is this, and I put it as fit for the mind of the statesmen of Virginia—I propose it, with all respect, to the deep deliberation and reflection of every patriotic man throughout the country—it is this: if it be true that a majority of the people of the United States have, for some years, been opposed in sentiment to the policy of the present Administration, *why is it necessary* that these extraordinary efforts should be put forth to turn that Administration out of office? We inhabit a free country—every office of public trust is in our own hands, at the disposal of the people's own unbiassed suffrages: all public concerns are controlled and managed by them, at their own pleasure: and the trust has always been to the ballot box as an effectual means to keep the Government at all times in conformity with the public will. How, then, has it happened, that with all this, such extraordinary efforts have been necessary to put out a particular Administration? Why has it not been done by the silent power of the elective franchise? Why has not the Government been changed both in its policy and in the men who administer it? I desire from the free, the thinking men of Virginia, an answer to that question. When the elections are every where showing that a large majority of the people are opposed in sentiment to the existing Administration, I desire them to tell me how that Administration has held its place and pursued its own peculiar system of measures so long?

My answer to my own question is this: In my judgment, it has come to be true in the actual working of our system of government, that the executive power has increased its influence and its patronage to such a degree, that it may counteract the will of a majority of the people, and continue to do so, until that majority has not only become very large, but till it has united in its objects and in its candidate, and by a strenuous effort, is enabled to turn the administration out of power. I believe that the power and patronage of the executive in our government has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. I believe that it does enable the incumbents to resist the public will, until the country is roused to a high and simultaneous effort, and the imperative mandate of the public voice dismisses the unfaithful servants from their places. Now, I ask, can it be supposed that this government can go on long in a course of successful operation, if no change can be produced without such an effort as that in which the people of this country are now engaged? I put it to the old fashioned Republicans of Virginia. I ask them, whether it can be supposed that this free republican government of ours can last for half a century longer, if its administration cannot be changed without such an excitement—I may say, such a civil revolution, as is now in progress, and, I trust, is near its completion?

I present this case as the greatest and strongest of all proofs that executive power in this country has increased, and is dangerous to liberty; that when a majority of the people have for a long time been opposed to an administration, it still requires such an effo[illegible]ll demands that men should simul[illegible]y relinquish all their private purs[illegible] produce a change of that administration.

If this be so, then I ask, what are the causes which have given and have augmented this force of executive power? The disciples of the ancient school of Virginia long entertained the opinion that there was great danger of encroachment by the general government, on the just rights of the states; but they were also alarmed at the possibility of an undue augmentation of the executive power. It becomes us at a crisis like the present, to recur to first principles—to go back to our early history, and to see how the question actually stands.

You all well know that, in the formation of a constitution for the government of this country, the great difficulty its framers encountered was with regard to the executive power. It was easy to establish a House of Representatives and a second branch of the government, in the form of a Senate, for it was a very obvious thing to say that the states should be represented in one House of Congress as the people were represented. But the great and perplexing question was, how to limit and regulate the executive power in such a manner that while it defended the country, it should not be able to endanger civil liberty. Our fathers had seen and felt the inconvenience during the revolutionary war, of a weak executive in government. The country had suffered much from that cause. There was not any unity of purpose or efficiency of action in its executive power. As the country had just emerged from one war, and might be plunged into another, they were looking intently to such a constitution as should secure an efficient executive. Perhaps it remains to be seen, whether in this respect they had not better have given less power to this branch and taken all the inconvenience arising from the want of it, rather than to hazard the granting of so much as might prove dangerous not only to the other departments of government, but to the safety and freedom of the country at large.

Because, in the first place, it is the executive which confers all the favors of a government. It has the patronage in its hands, and if we look at the augmentation of patronage which has taken place in this country, we shall see that in the course of things, and to answer the purposes of men, this patronage has greatly increased. We shall find the expenditures for office, [illegible] diplomatic departments—we shall find [illegible] Office, and especially of the Commercial department. Thus to take an instance from one of our great commercial cities:—In the Custom House at New York the number of officers has in twelve years increased three fold—while the emoluments of office have been augmented more than three-fold, as well as I remember.—There is thus a constant increase of power from the bestowment of office.

Then there is the power of removal; a power which in some instances has been exercised most remorselessly. By whatever party it is exercised, unless it be called for by the actual exigencies of the public service, Virginia, more than any state of the Union, has ever rejected, disowned, disavowed the power of removal for opinion's sake. I do honor Virginia in this respect. That power has been far less practised in Virginia than in certain states where the spoils' doctrine is known to be more popular. But the power of removal, sanctioned as it is by time, does exist, and I have seen it exercised in every part of the country where public opinion tolerated it, with a most remorseless hand.

I will now say, however, that while I admit to be very presumptuous—because it is said, notwithstanding the illustrious authority of one of the greatest of your great men—a man better acquainted with the constitution of the United States than any other man—a man who saw it in its cradle—who held it in his arms, as one may say, in infancy—who presented and recommended it to the American people, and whose it adopted very much under the force of his own reasoning and the weight of his own reputation—who lived long enough to see it prosperous—to enjoy its honors—and who at last went down to the grave among ten thousand blessings for which morning and evening he hankered God: I mean James Madison!—yet even from this great and good man, whom I hold to be chief among just interpreters of the constitution, I constrained, however presumptuous it may be considered, to differ in relation to one of his interpretations of that instrument. I refer to the opinion expressed by him, that the power of removal from office does exist in the constitution as a dependent power. I wish he had not a different view of it. I do not say he was wrong; that in me would be great presumption. I advert to this to show, that I am not now for the first time preaching against the danger of increase of Executive power; for the subject was in discussion before Congress, I expressed there the opinions which I have now uttered, which have been only the more confirmed by more recent experience. The power of removal places the hopes and the living, the daily bread of men at the disposal of the Executive, and does, thereby, cause a vast augmentation of Executive influence and control. Then, again, from the very nature of things, the executive power acts constantly; it is always in being—always in the citadel and on the look out; and it has, besides, uniformity of purpose. They who are in, have but one object, which is to keep all others out; while those who are not in office, and who desire a change, have a variety of different objects as they are to be found in different parts of the country. One complains of one thing, another of another; and, ordinarily, there is no strict unity of object or of candidate; and, therefore, it is that those wielding power within the citadel are able to keep the others out though they may be more numerous. Hence we have seen an administration, though in a minority, yet by the continued exercise of power, able to bring over the people to the support of such a measure as the sub treasury, which, when it was first proposed, received but little favor in any part of the country.

Again: though it may appear comparatively inconsiderable, yet, when we are looking at the means by which the Executive power has risen to its present threatning height, we must not overlook the power of—I will not say a pensioned—but of a patronized Press. Of all things in a popular government, a Government Press is the most to be dreaded. The Press furnishes the only means of public address: and if government by supporting comes to control it, then they take to themselves, at the public expense, the great channel of all communication to the people. Unless France be an exception, where the minister regularly demands so many thousand francs for the management of the public press, I know of no government in the world where the Press is avowedly patronized to the same extent as it is in this country. Have not you, men of Virginia, been mortified to witness the importance which is attached at Washington to the election of a Public Printer? to observe the great anxiety and solicitude which even your own friends have been obliged to exercise to keep that appointment out of the hands of Executive power? One of the first things to be done when a new Administration shall come into power, will be to separate the government [illegible] the people, because I know beforehand what politics he will preach—it will all be one *Io Triumphe* from the beginning of the first page to the end of the last paragraph. I am for cutting off this power from the executive. Give the people fair play. I say, *give the people fair play*. If they think the government is in error, or that better men may be found to administer it, give them a chance to turn the present men out and put better men in: but don't let them be compelled to give their money to pay a man to persuade them not to change the government.

Well, there are still other modes by which executive power is established and confirmed. The first thing it seeks to do is to draw strict lines of party opinion, to appeal to the party feelings of men. This is a topic which might lead me very far into an inquiry as to the causes which have overturned all popular governments. It is the nature of men to be credulous and confiding toward their friends. If there exists in the country a powerful party, and if the head of that party be the head of the government, and avail himself the head of that party, gives thanks for the public honors he has received, not to the country, but to his party, then we can see the causes in operation which, according to the well known character and tendencies of man, lead us to give undue trust and confidence to party favorites. Why, gentlemen, kings and queens of old, and probably in modern times, have had their favorites, and they have given them unbounded trust. Well, there are sometimes among the people persons who are no wiser than kings and queens, who have favorites also, and give to those favorites the same blind trust and confidence. Hence it is very difficult, nay, sometimes impossible, to convince a party that the man at its head exercises an undue amount of power. They say, "he is our friend; the more power he wields the better for us, because he will wield it for our benefit." There are two sorts of republicans in the world: one is a very good sort, the other, I think, quite indifferent. The latter care not what power persons in office possess if they have the election of those persons. They are quite willing their favorites should exercise all power, and are perfectly content with the tendencies of government to an elective despotism, if they may choose the man at the head of it, and more especially if they have a chance of being chosen themselves. That is one sort of republicanism. But that is not our American liberty; that is not the republicanism of the United States, and especially of the state of Virginia. Virginians do not rush out into that extravagant confidence in them; they are for restraining power by law; they are for hedging in and strictly guarding all who exercise it. They look upon all who are in office as limited agents, and will not repose too much trust in any. That is American republicanism. What was it that Thomas Jefferson said with so much emphasis? Have we found angels in the form of men to govern us? However it might have been then, we of this day may answer no, no. We have found them at least like others, "a little *lower* than the Angels." In the same spirit he has said, an elective despotism is not the government we fought for. And that is true. But our fathers fought for a limited government—a government hedged all round with securities—or, as I heard a distinguished son of Virginia say, one fenced in with ten rails and a top rider.

Gentlemen: A distinguished lover of liberty of our own time, in another hemisphere, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint; because if government is restrained from putting its hand upon you, to that extent you are free; and all regular liberty consists in putting restraints upon government and individuals—so that they shall not interfere with your freedom of action and purpose. You may easily simplify government; shallow thinkers talk of a simple government; Turkey is the simplest government in the world. But if you wish to secure entire personal liberty, you must multiply restraints upon the Government, so that it cannot go further than the public good requires, Then you may be free, and not otherwise.

Another great power by which executive influence augments itself, especially when the man who wields it stands at the head of a party, consists in the use of names. Mirabeau said that words are things—and so they are. But I believe that they are often fraudulent things, and always possessed of real power. The faculty of taking to ourselves a popular name and giving an unpopular name to an adversary, is a faculty of very great concern in politics. I put it to you, gentlemen, whether for the last month or two the whole power of this government has not consisted chiefly in the discharge of a shower of hard names. Have you for a month past heard any man defend the sub treasury? Have you heard any man during that time burn his fingers by taking hold of Mr. Poinsett's militia project? Their whole resort has been to pour out [illegible] vituperation, talking to themselves, the meanwhile, the well deserved designation of true Democrats. How cheering, how delightful, that a man independent of any regard to his own character or worth, may thus range himself under a banner the most acceptable of all others to his fellow-citizens. It is with false patriotism as well as with base money; all goes by the stamp. It does not wish to be weighed, it hates the scales; it is thrown into horrors at the crucible, it must all go by tale; it holds out the King's head with his name and superscription, and if challenged, replies: Do you not see the stamp on my forehead? I belong to the democratic family—make me current. But we live in an age too enlightened to be gulled by this business of stamping; we have learned to inquire into the true nature and value of things. Democracy most surely is not a term of reproach, but respect. Our government is a constitutional, Democratic Republican government, and if they mean that only, there is none will dispute that they are good democrats. But if they set up qualifications and distinctions, if there are *genera and species*, it may require twenty political Linnæuses to say to which classification they belong.

There is another contrivance for the increase of executive power, which is utterly abhorrent to all true patriots, and against which in an especial manner Gen. Washington has left us his farewell injunction; I mean the constant recurrence to local differences, prejudices and jealousies. That is the great bane and curse of this lovely country of ours. It covers a vast extent of territory, hence there are few from among us in Massachusetts who enjoy the advantage of a personal intercourse with our friends in Virginia, and but few of you who visit us in Massachusetts. The south is still more remote; the difference which exists in habits and pursuits between us, enables the enemy to sow tares by exciting local prejudices on both sides. Sentiments are mutually ascribed to us which neither ever entertained. By this means, a party press is enabled to foment jealousies and to destroy that generous spirit of brotherhood which should exist between us. All patriotic men ought carefully to guard themselves against the effect of arts like these.

And here I am brought to advert for one moment to what I constantly see in all the administration papers from Baltimore South. It is one perpetual out cry, admonishing the people of the South that their own state governments, and the property they hold under them, are not secure if they admit a Northern man to any considerable share in the administration of the government. You all know that this is the general cry. Now I have spoken my sentiments in the neighborhood of Virginia, though not actually within the state, in June last, and again in the heart of Massachusetts in July, so that it is not now that I proclaim them for the first time—but ten years ago, when obliged to speak on this same subject, I uttered the same sentiment in regard to slavery and to the absence of all power in Congress to interfere, in any manner whatever, with that subject. I delivered my sentiments fully in Alexandria in the month of June, and in July at Worcester in Massachusetts. I shall ask some friend connected with the press, to circulate in Virginia what I said on this subject in the Senate of the U. States on the 30th of January last.* I have

* NOTE.—The following is the passage to which Mr. Webster referred:

Extract from Mr. Webster's speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, January 21st, 1830

At the very first Congress petitions on the subject of slavery were presented, if I mistake not, from different states. The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery took a lead, and laid before Congress a memorial, praying Congress to promote the abolition by such powers as it possessed. This memorial was referred, in the House of Representatives, to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Foster of New Hampshire, Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, Mr. Huntingdon of Connecticut, Mr. Lawrence of New York, Mr. Linnickson of New Jersey, Mr. Hartley of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker of Virginia—all of them, sir, as you will observe, Northern men but the last. This committee made a report, which was committed to a committee of the whole house, and there considered and discussed on several days; and being amended, although without material alteration, it was made to express three distinct propositions on the subject of slavery and the slave trade—First, in the words of the constitution, that Congress cannot, prior to the year 1808, prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states then existing, should think proper to admit; second, that Congress had authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African slave trade for the purpose of supplying foreign countries. On this proposition our early laws against those who engage in that traffic are founded. The third proposition, and that which bears on the present question, was expressed in the following words: "Resolved, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the states—it remaining with the several states alone to provide rules and regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require."

This resolution received the sanction of the House of Representatives so early as March, 1790. And now, sir, the honorable gentleman will allow me to remind him, that not only were the select committee who reported the resolution, with a single exception, all Northern men, but also that of the members then composing the House of Representatives, a large majority, I believe nearly two-thirds, were Northern men also.

The House agreed to insert these resolutions in its journal, and from that day to this, it has never been maintained or contended that Congress had any authority to regulate or interfere with the condition of slaves in the several states. No Northern gentleman, to my knowledge, has moved any such question in either house of Congress.

The fears of the south, whatever fears they might have entertained, were allayed and quieted by this early decision, and so remained until they were excited afresh without cause, but for collateral and indirect purposes. When it became necessary, or was thought so by some political persons, to find an unvarying ground for the exclusion of Northern men from confidence and from lead in the affairs of the Republic, then, and not till then, the cry was raised, and the feelings industriously excited, that the influence of northern men in the public councils would endanger the relation of master and slave.

For myself, I claim no other merit, than that this gross and enormous injustice toward the whole north, has not wrought upon me to change my opinions or my political conduct. I hope I am above violating my principles even under the smart of injury and false imputations. Unjust suspicion and undeserved reproach, whatever pain I may experience from them, will not induce me, I trust, nevertheless, to overstep the limits of constitutional duty, or to encroach on the rights of others. The domestic slavery of the south, I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own governments. It is their affair, not mine.

I go for the constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is; but I am resolved not to submit in silence to accusations, either against myself individually, or against the north, wholly unfounded and unjust; accusations which impute to us a disposition to evade the constitutional compact and to extend the power of the government over the internal laws and domestic condition of the states. All such accusations wherever and whenever made, all insinuation of the existence of

nothing to add or to subtract from what I then said. I commend it to your attention, or rather I desire you to look at it. I hold that Congress is absolutely precluded from interfering in any manner, direct or indirect, with this, as with any other of the Institutions of the country. [The cheering was here loud and long continued, and a voice from the crowd exclaimed, "we are here form Maryland to Louisiana, and we desire that the sentiment just expressed may be repeated. Repeat, repeat."]—Well—I repeat it—proclaim it on the wings of all the winds—tell it to all your friends—[cries of "we will, we will."]—tell it, I say, that standing here in the capitol of Virginia, beneath an October sun, in the midst of this assemblage, before the entire country and upon all the responsibility which belongs to me, I say that there is no power directly or indirectly in Congress or the General Government to interfere in the slightest degree with the Institutions of the South. [Immense cheering, and a voice from the crowd exclaiming, "that is two thousand votes for Harrison."]

And now, said Mr. Webster, I ask you only to do me one favor. [We'll do it.] I ask you to carry that paper home, [we will, we will.] read it, read it to your neighbors; and when you hear the cry, "shall *Mr. Webster, the Abolitionist*, be allowed to profane the soil of Virginia," [loud shouts and repeated and prolonged cheers, with cries of "welcome! welcome! welcome!"] that you will tell them that, in connexion with the doctrine in that speech, I hope that there are two governments over us, each possessing its own distinct authority, with which the other may not interfere. I may differ from you in some things, but I will here say that as to the doctrines of State Rights as held by Mr. Madison in his last days, I do not know that we differ at all,—yet I am here among the foremost to hold that it is indispensable to the prosperity of those governments to preserve, and that he is no true friend to either who does not labor to preserve the true distinction between both.

We may not all see the line which divides them alike; but all honest men know that there is a line, and they all fear to go either to the one or the other side of it. It is this balance between the General and the state Governments which has preserved the country in unexampled prosperity for fifty years—and the destruction of this just balance will be the destruction of our Government. What I believe to be the doctrine of State Rights, I hold as firmly as any man. Do I not belong to a state? and may I not say, to a state which has done something to give herself renown, and to her sons some little share of participated distinction? I say again, that the preservation of State Rights, on the one hand, and of the just powers of Congress, upon the other, is equally indispensable to the preservation of our free Republican Government. [illegible] those measures of the general government which have caused the existing excitement throughout the country. I will pass rapidly over them. I need not argue to you, Democrats, the question of the sub-treasury, and I suppose it is hardly necessary to speak to you of Mr. Poinsett's militia bill. Into which of your mountains has not its discussion penetrated? Up which of all your winding streams has not its echo floated? I am sure he must be very tired of it himself. Remember always that the great principle of the constitution on that subject, is, that the militia is the militia of the *States*, and not of the *President*—and being thus the militia of the states, there is no part of the constitution worded with greater care, and with a more scrupulous jealousy than that which speaks of the power of Congress over the militia. Does it say that Congress may make use of the militia as it pleases; that the militia may be called out to make war, to train and discipline? No such thing: the terms used are the most precise and particular—"The President may call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel foreign invasion." These three cases are specified—and these are all. Call out the militia to drill them! To discipline them! To march the militia of Virginia to Wheeling to be drilled! Why, such a thing never entered into the head of any man—never, never. What is very unusual in the constitution, it has placed a negative on all other purposes for the exercise of this power than those particularly enumerated; and then follow those golden words in the constitution, reserving to the states the appointment of officers and the disciplining of the militia. That's it! Read this clause, and then read in Mr. Poinsett's project that the militia are to be trained by the *President!* Look on this picture and on that, I do Virginia no more than justice, when I say that she first laid hold upon this monstrous project, and has continued to denounce it, till she has made its author's heart sick, and she don't mean to pardon it even now.

As to the Sub-treasury, the subject is worn out. It is almost as empty as the treasury itself. I had, the other day, the honor to address an assemblage of the merchants of New York. I asked them among other things, whether all this eternal cry about a separation of Bank and State, was not all mockery and humbug—and ten thousand merchants, intimately acquainted with the whole subject, cried, "yes, yes—it is!" The fact unquestionably is, that the funds of the government are just as much in the custody of the banks at this moment, as they ever were; yet at the same time, I believe that under that law, there does exist, at Washington, a vast power to stop, at its pleasure, all the solvent banks in the community. Such is the opinion every where held by the best informed men in the commercial parts of the country.

There is another expedient to augment executive power quite novel in its character. I refer to the power conferred upon the President to select from among the appropriations of Congress, such as he may suppose the state of the treasury most to justify, and may give or withhold the public money accordingly. This is certainly a marvellously democratic doctrine. Do you not remember the emphasis with which Mr. Jefferson expressed himself on the subject of specific appropriations? The law, as it now stands, requires them to be specific. If Congress appropriate so many dollars for building of ships, no part of the money may be applied to the pay of sailors or marines. But how has this legal provision been treated? The restriction remains in the statute as it did before—the appropriations are specific still—but then a specific power is given to the President, to dispense with the restriction—and thus one specific is set against the other. Let this process be carried but one step farther, and although there may be a variety of appropriations made by Congress, yet, inasmuch as we have entire trust and confidence in the executive discretion, that the President will make the proper selections from among them, therefore, be it enacted, That what little money there may at any time be found in the Treasury, the President may expend very much as according to his own pleasure.

There is one other topic I must not omit. I am now endeavoring to prove that of all men on the face of the earth, you of Virginia, the descendants and disciples of some of the greatest men of the revolution, are most called to repudiate and to condemn the doctrines of this administration. I call upon you to apply to this administration all that body of political truth which you have learned from Henry, from Jefferson, from Madison, from Wythe, and that whole constellation of revolutionary worthies, of whom you are justly proud, and under this light to examine and to say whether this present only democratic administration are the favorers of civil liberty and of state rights, or the reverse. And [illegible] of the Executive Departments, and of the Senate of the United States, in regard to the right and practice of the states to contract debts for their own purposes. Has it occurred to you what a deadly blow they have struck at the just authority and rights of the states? Let us follow this matter out a little. In the palmy times of the treasury, when it was not only full but overflowing with the public money, the states to a very considerable extent, engaged in works of internal improvement, and in consequence of doing so, had occasion to borrow money. We all know that money can be had on much cheaper terms on the other continent than on this; hence, the bonds of the states went abroad and absorbed capital in Europe, and so long as their credit was unassailed and remained sound, this was accomplished for the most part at very reasonable rates. During this process, and while a number of the states had thus their state securities in the foreign market, the President of the United States, in his opening message to Congress at the commencement of the last session, comes out with a series of the most discouraging and most disparaging remarks on the credit system of all the states. He tells Congress that the states will repent what they have done, and that they will find it difficult to pay the debt they have contracted: and this official language of the Chief Magistrate to the Legislature goes out into the market where these state bonds are held for sale. Then comes his Secretary, Mr. Woodbury, with a report in the same strain, giving it as his opinion, that the states have gone too far in this assumption of liabilities.

But the thing does not stop here. Mr. Benton brings forward a resolution in the Senate, declaring that the General Government ought not to assume these debts of the States; that a resolution is sent to a committee, and that committee make a report upon the subject as long as yonder bridge (though not, I believe, so much travelled or as often gone over,) the whole object and tendency of which, is to disparage the credit of the states, and then Mr. Grundy makes a speech upon it. What had Mr. Benton or Mr. Grundy to do with the matter? Were they called on to guaranty the debts of Virginia or of Maryland? Yet, the effect very naturally and inevitably was, to depress the value of state securities in the foreign market. I was in Europe at the time. My own state had her bonds in that market; and what did I see? The most miserable, pitiful, execrable lucubrations taken from the public press in New York, endeavoring to prove that the states had not sovereignty enough to contract debts. These wretched productions declared that the bonds issued by the states of this Union were all void; that they were no better than waste paper: and exhorted European capitalists not to touch one of them. These articles, coming as they did, from this side the water, were all seized on with avidity and put into circulation in the leading journals all over Europe—at the same time, the Administration press in this country, unrebuked by the government, put forth arguments going to show that Virginia has no authority to contract a debt in the name and on the credit of the commonwealth—that Massachusetts is so completely shorn of every particle of sovereignty whatever, that she can issue no public security of any kind on which to borrow money! And this the doctrine of State Rights!—Well, gentlemen, I was called on to meet this question, and I told those who put to me the inquiry, that the states of the American Union were, in this respect, just as sovereign as any of their states in Europe. I held a correspondence on the subject, which was published at large; and for that—yes, for defending State Rights before the face of all Europe, I have been denounced as one who wants the general government to assume the debts of the states—as one who has conspired to buy up British Whigs with foreign gold! (Loud laughter and cheering.) All this, however, has not ruffled my temper. I have seen it all with composure. But I confess there is one thing which has disturbed the serenity of my mind. It is what appears to be a studied attempt, on the part of this whole administration, including its head, to fix a spot upon the good name of the early founders of our constitution. Read the letter of the President to some of his friends in Kentucky—to what he calls "the entire Democracy of Kentucky." (I should like much to know what constitutes the Democracy of a state. These good friends of the President write to him that the entire Democracy of the state is with him, and he writes back how happy he is to hear that such is the fact. The state comes to the vote, and two-thirds of the people of the state are found to be against him—yet still he clasps to his breast, with exultation, the "entire Democracy of Kentucky!")—[Great laughter and cheering.] And so it will be a month hence. Gen. Harrison will have been elected by a simultaneous rush of the free voters of the whole Union—yet Mr. Van Buren will still continue to clasp to his embraces "the entire Democracy" of the country. Be this as it may, he does, in that letter, ascribe to President Washington, in 1791, and to Mr. Madison, in 1816, corrupt motives for their public conduct. I may forgive this, but I shall not forget it. I ask you to read that letter, and one other written on the occasion; and then, if it comes in your way, I ask you to peruse an address put forth by the administration members of the New York Legislature. What do you think they say? You, countrymen of Jefferson and of Madison, of Henry, of Wythe, of the Lees, and a [illegible] of those men who shed their blood for our national independence—what do you think they say of your fathers and of my fathers? Why, that in all their efforts and sacrifices in that great struggle, they meant, not independence—not civil liberty—not the establishment of a republican government—but merely to transfer the throne from England to America, and to be themselves peers and nobles around it! Does it not disturb the blood of Virginians to hear language like this? I do say that this attempt to scorch the fair, unsullied reputation of our ancestors—but no, no—they cannot scorch it: it will go through a hotter furnace than any their detraction can kindle, and even the smell of fire shall not be upon their garments. Yet it does raise one's indignation to see men, certainly not the greatest of all benefactors of their country, thus attempt to scorch the fame of men both then and ever since universally admitted to have been among her greatest and her best of friends. (Cheers.)

While speaking of the attacks of this administration on State Rights, I should not do my duty if I omitted to notice the outrage recently perpetrated on the most sacred rights of the state and people of New Jersey. By the constitution of the United States, New Jersey, like the other states, is entitled to have a certain quota of representatives in Congress; and she chooses them in their various districts in the manner she thinks fit. The right to have a specific number of representatives is a state right. Under the constitutional guaranty of this right, New Jersey sends up to the House of Representatives her proper number of men. Now I say that, universal principles, although Congress be the judge in the last resort of the election return and qualification of her own members, those who bring in their hand the prescribed evidence of their election, by the people of any state, are entitled to take their seats upon the floor of that House and to hold them until dislodged by proof on general petition. That this is so, must be apparent from the fact that those members who voted them out of their seats possess no better or other means of proving their own right to sit and to vote on that question, than that hold by any one of those whom they exclude. Were there other states situated precisely in this respect as New Jersey, would it not be as fair for the New Jersey members to vote these representatives out of the Representative Hall as it was for them to vote hers out? That I think is Virginia law—it is at least plantation law, and that is very good law. That until the House is organized, he who has the evidence of his return as a representative elected by the people of his district, is entitled to take his seat. But the Representatives of New Jersey, with this evidence in their hand, were voted out of their seat—their competitors, while the evidence was still under examination, were voted in; and immediately gave their complacent votes for the sub treasury bill.

Gentlemen, I cannot forget where I am. I cannot forget how often you have heard these subjects discussed by far abler hands than mine, (cries of no, no—none more able—go on—go on.) I will not farther dwell upon these topics. The time has come when the public mind is nearly made up—and are very shortly to settle these questions together with the prosperity of the country for many years to come. I am only desirous of keeping myself to the line of remark with which I commenced. I say then, that the enemy has been driven to his last citadel. He takes to himself a popular name, while beneath its cover he fires all his abuse upon his adversaries. That seems to be his chief mode of warfare. If you ask him what are his pretensions to the honors and the confidence of the country, his answer is, "I am a Democrat." But are you in arms against Mr. Poinsett's bill? The answer still is, "I am a Democrat, and support all the measures of this democratic administration. Yes, but what is that? "I am a Democrat." But do you approve of the turning out of the members from New Jersey? "Oh yes, because the words are written on our banner (words actually placed on one of the Administration flags in a procession in Ohio,) "*Democracy scorns the Broad Seal of New Jersey.*"

My friends, I only desire that the professions and principles of this Administration may be examined. We are coming to those times when mere professions can no longer deceive. Virginia has once been deceived by them—but that day is past, times are coming—they are, I trust, just at hand—when that distinguished son of Virginia, that eminent and patriotic citizen who has been put in nomination for the Chief Executive officer under this government, will be elected by the unbought, unconstrained suffrages of his countrymen. To that event I look forward with as much certainty as to the duration of his life.

My acquaintance with the feelings and sentiments of the north has been extensive: and I believe that from Pennsylvania, east, New Jersey, New York, and the whole of New England, with the solitary exception probably of New Hampshire; I say I have no doubt that the whole country will go for the election of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. Of my native state of New Hampshire, I shall always speak with respect. I believe that the very foundation of her granite hills begin to shake; indeed, my only fear for her is, that she will come into the great family of her sister states, only when her aid is no longer needed.

Fellow-citizens: We are on a great march to the triumphant victory of the principles of liberty over executive power. [illegible] If the American people shall sanction the course and the principles of this administration, I for one, though I have been thought hitherto of rather a sanguine temperament, shall begin not a little to despair of the republic. But I will not despair of it. The public mind is aroused; men are beginning to think for themselves, and when they do this they are not far from a right decision. There is now an attempt on the part of the administration, who seem beginning, at length, to fear for the perpetuity of their power, to excite a feeling of acrimony and bitterness among neighbours. Have you not seen this particularly of late in the administration papers? Beware of it. Tell your neighbors that we are all embarked in one cause, and that we must sink or swim together. Invite them, not in a taunting, but a generous and temperate spirit, to come forth and [illegible] the great questions of the day, and see if they can give good and solid reasons why there should not be a change. Yes, a CHANGE. I said when I was in Baltimore, and I repeat it here, the cry is the universal cry, is for a change. However well many may think of the motives and designs of the existing administration, they see it has not succeeded in bringing the well being of the country, and they are for a change. Let us revile nobody—let us repel nobody. They are but light; let us give it to them. Let us discuss with moderation and coolness, the great topics of public policy, and endeavour to bring all men of American heart and feeling into what I sincerely believe to be the true AMERICAN CAUSE. How shall I—Oh! how shall I express to you my sense of the obligation which rests upon this generation to preserve from destruction our free and happy republican institutions! Who shall sow dissensions among us? Are we not all under one common government? obtain which the blood of your father and of mine was poured out together on the same hard-fought fields? May—imagination itself, in its highest flights of political institutions, for which you would exchange these dearly bought institutions of our own? For my part, having now arrived at that period of life when men begin to reflect upon the past, I love to dwell upon those pure and glorious spirits who achieved our independence. I cannot find a deeper or more fervent sentiment in my heart, than that these precious institutions and liberty which we enjoy may be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity—that may terminate only with the termination of all things earthly; when the world shall terminate—

When rapt in the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's foundations shake the world below.

any such purpose, I know and feel to be groundless and injurious. And we must confide in southern gentlemen themselves; we must trust to those whose integrity of heart and magnanimity of feeling will lead them to a desire to maintain and disseminate truth, and who possess the means of its diffusion with the southern public, and we must leave it to disabuse that public of its prejudices. But in the mean time, for my own part, I shall continue to act justly, whether towards those whom that justice is exercised receive it with candor or with contumely.

WHAT IS THERE IN THE MEANING OF WHIG?

Mr. Calhoun asked this question, and replied to it himself, while he was yet a Whig. The following extract from his Speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, Vol. X, Page 1649, gives a faithful definition of the meaning of the word: *Times & Republican.*

"Gentlemen ought to reflect that the extensive and sudden revival of those names could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure: there must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of the times, which caused their sudden revival, as party designations, at this time? I take it that the very essence of Toryism—that which constitutes a Tory is to sustain prerogative against privilege; to support the Executive against the Legislative department of the Government, and to lean to the side of power, against the side of liberty; while the Whig is, in all these particulars, of the very opposite principles. These are the leading characteristics of the repective parties, Whig and Tory, and run thorugh their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application, at this time ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the Administration, that there is something in the times *—something in the existing struggle between the parties and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power*—which has caused so sudden a revival and such extensive application of the terms."

The Whigs have spared no efforts to conceal their Federalism, yet, in spite of their cunning, it will peep out. —*Globe.*

The British Tories have the advantage over the Whigs in this particular, for while the Federalism of the Whigs is so shy, retiring and modest, as only to take a peep at the world though a key hole or a crevice in the wall, Van Buren Federalism is so bold, high handed and daring as to walk abroad in the broad light of day, crushing the liberties, privileges and prosperities of the people in its onward march. *Star.*

[illegible] Collon, the Postmaster at Hartford, Vermont, has been turned out of office, because he would not subscribe *fifteen dollars* toward a Van Buren paper in Woodstock!"

A parallel case has just happened here. One of the most faithful and useful of the clerks in the New York post office, having enrolled his name as a member of a Tippecanoe Club, has been discharged from his situation. But let him be patient. He shall be restored in the spring!

New York Com. Adv.

From the Western Star.

We regard the Presidential election as being virtually settled, since the issue of the late elections in North Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana. The manner in which the two last named States have acted will do more for Harrison than all that can be said for a twelvemonth. These states best know him, and their endorsement of him, be such unprecedented majorities, will give him a weight in the other states which he could not have gained in any other way, before the election. It will go very hard for Mr. Van Buren and his friends to give up their offices (now that they are paid off in gold and silver) and look out for other employment, but "rotation in office" is apt to bring with it "reform and retrenchment," and if the office-holders suffer, the people are benefitted. Harrison and his friends hold that public officers are not made for the private benefit of those who fill them, but for the advantage of the people. Van and his friends think diff rent and therefore their fate is hard indeed.

A Pretty Plaything.—Grown up people have their toys as well as children; the following is one of them: At Burton Constable, the seat of Sir CLIFFORD CONSTABLE, in Yorkshire, (Eng.) has lately arrived from Paris a new and most ornamental piece of furniture, viz. a mechanical orange tree in full size, as you meet them on the Continent. The leaves are of bronze, the flowers of Sevre China, the oranges are yellow glass lamps, and there are seven birds of the finest plumage, which sing, move their wings and bodies, and hop all over the tree from branch to branch. There is a nest with [illegible] young ones in it, which open their mouths, and the old ones appear to feed them. The works are in the tub of the orange tree.

From the Sherbrooke (L. C.) Journal.

The northeastern Boundary—A few days since we met with a gentleman from the State of Maine who informed us that, on the 5th ult. a party of surveyors under Captain A. Talcott, U. S. Commissioner, left Canaan, Vt. for the head waters of Connecticut river, for the purpose of tracing the sources of that river, and also the sources of the Magalloway river. A branch of the party, to which our informant belonged, proceeded through Bury, and are now examining the sources of Arnold river, at the head of Megantic Lake, where they expect to meet their companions from the head of the Connecticut. The party are then to proceed along the dividing highlands to the Kennebeck road. Another party, under Professor Renwick, have proceeded to the Ristigouche Bay, from whence they are to trace the highlands agreeably to the Kennebeck road. A third party, under Major Graham, is employed in running the meridian line from Mars Hill.

Water Spout.—A phenomenon of rare occurrence, or at last visibly so in these latitudes, occurred within a few miles of this place, on the Bay, last Thursday forenoon. The clouds had gathered in the northwest, and came rolling up in a dense mass, indicating a heavy shower of rain; on its approach it was discovered that the water directly beneath the denser body of the cloud had risen like a hillock, and the cloud assuming a form they soon connected, when the water could be distinctly seen to pass up into the clouds in a large stream, which as the clouds receded became extended, and assumed something the shape of an elephant's trunk. After continuing for several minutes, it broke near the top and fell. The idea of *Water Spouts*, as they are termed, for supplying the clouds with rain, has been scouted by many, but no one who was lucky enough to have been in sight of this occurrence can longer doubt that such is the fact. It is estimated that the stream as it passed up some hundreds of feet, must have been at least ten feet in diameter, and 100 at the base. *Sackett's Harbor Jour.*

A Skate fish (*Genus* Raja, *ray.*) was caught in a seine and dragged to shore on Wrightsville sound, a few days ago, of these dimensions, as furnished us by a gentleman from that neighborhood.

Length, 13 feet.
Width across the shoulders, 16 feet.
[illegible] the body, 4 feet.
Extended jaws, three feet apart.
Estimated to weigh 2000 lbs.

American Claims on Chili.—The Globe of Saturday states that advices have been received from Valparaiso, that our Charge d'Affairs has succeeded in obtaining from the Chilian Government indemnity for the seizures of American property by Lord Cochrane, when in the service of that power; and that there is a reasonable prospect of an early liquidation of the American claims.

Census of Connecticut.—The returns are not all in, but the indications are that the population will not exceed 310,000, if it reaches that number. In 1830, the population was 297,675. Increase, say 10,000 or 12,000; of which 3785 is in New Haven, and 3107 in Hartford. The farming towns, on an average, have hardly held their own. The towns on "Litchfield Hill" show an aggregate decrease of about 400.

The Abolitionists courted by the Loco Focos.—With all their pretended objections to Gen. Harrison on the score of slavery, there is no doubt that the Loco Foco party are giving assurances to court the Abolitionists. In Vermont they ran for Governor a well known Abolitionist and anti-Mason; and in Massachusetts they are using every means to secure the Abolitionists' vote. We heard a member of the party, in this town, say a day or two since, that the Loco Focos of Massachusetts are in good spirit, *because they had reason to expect the end of Abolitionists in the Presidential election.* *Pet. Int.*

Where you ought to have been."—A clergyman who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse-jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken-winded horse, for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed "Parson, I had much rather hear you preach, than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way." "Well, (replied the parson,) if you had been where you ought to have been, last Sunday, you might have heard me preach" "Where was that?" inquired the jockey. "In the State Prison," returned the clergyman.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 22.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

1. Col. CHARLES M'DOWELL, of Burke.
2. Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6. Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover.

Election to be held on the 2d Thursday of November, the 12th day of the month.

A CARD.

☞ Dr. Smith, the Whig candidate for Elector in the Orange district, will attend at Boon's Station, 27 miles west of Hillsborough, on the Greensborough road, on Saturday the 24th of October, for the purpose of addressing the people of Orange county, and such of his fellow citizens of other counties as may honor him with their presence. We are all one great political family; our object is the same, the general welfare; we may differ as to the means necessary to attain the end. It is hoped that all parties will attend. Judge Mangum and other distinguished speakers, are expected to be present.

☞ Dr. Smith will attend at John Newlin's Mill, on Haw River, on Saturday the 31st of October, to address the people, regardless of party. All are invited to attend. Judge Mangum and other able speakers, are expected to attend.

☞ Willie P. Mangum and Dr. Smith, will attend at the White Cross on Friday the 30th of October, where they hope to meet the people of that section of Orange, and to address them on the great questions of national concernment.

The Standard of the 7th inst. publishes a long letter addressed to Samuel R Haywood and others of Franklin county, by R. M. Saunders, in which that honorable gentleman endeavors to "exhibit Mr. Van Buren with an angel's brightness," and Gen. Harrison "with the blackness of Milton's devil." We do not design to enter upon a review of the letter; the good sense of the people has rendered that labor unnecessary, as the elections throughout the country during the last summer and fall unequivocally prove; indeed, from present appearances, we should not be surprised if the votes in the electoral colleges should be almost unanimous for Gen. Harrison, so completely has the party failed in their efforts to deceive and humbug the people. A certain gentleman, not long since, in the excess of his zeal to cast ridicule upon the military services of Gen. Harrison, descended so far from his usually courtly style, as to make use of an expression which has procured for him the distinguished title of the "shirt-tail orator." A zeal equally intemperate seems to have actuated his co laborer in the present instance, and we are not sure that he will not hereafter be known as the "belly ache politician."

Like some others of his party, the honorable gentleman endeavors to create an impression unfavorable to Gen. Harrison, because on the first balloting in the Harrisburg Convention a portion of the votes were cast for Henry Clay, and because when the nomination was first announced some of the southern Whigs expressed disappointment because their favorite was not preferred. It is true that in one very important particular, the Convention at Harrisburg did not resemble the Convention at Baltimore which first nominated Martin Van Buren; it was not unanimous. But what was the reason? what the cause of this difference? A very simple statement will show. The Baltimore Convention was got up, not by the people, but by the partisans of Van Buren; in some cases, individuals representing whole states altogether without authority, as witness Dr. Rucker of Tennessee; and in other cases with scarcely more of the semblance of authority, for instance Philo White, commissioned by a little knot of intriguers assembled in secret in the town of Salisbury. Who ever heard of a meeting in Orange county for the appointment of delegates to that Convention? yet this district was nominally represented in that Convention. So constituted, what wonder was there, that, though assembled from various states, and without consultation, their votes were unanimous on the first ballot? They went there, not to select a candidate whose qualifications and principles they might deem, after due deliberation, most acceptable to the people; but to ratify the previous determination of "the party;" so that it was as well known *before* as it was *after* the assembling of that convention, that Martin Van Buren would receive the nomination. It was for this cause viewed by many as an imposition upon the people; and to express in one word its character and their condemnation of it, it was called "the *Rucker* Convention." But this was not condemning *all* Conventions; when properly constituted, and honestly representing any considerable portion of the people, they will always be respected by every true Republican. And it was in conformity to this truly republican principle, that the Harrisburg Convention was got up last fall. Meetings *of the people* were held in various portions of the country, and by them were delegates appointed. These delegates assembled at Harrisburg on the first Monday of December last, not to ratify the previous determination of interested partizans, but to make such nominations as would be most likely to be acceptable to all the people. They knew that corruption and extravagance were ruling principles in the administration of the general government, and that Retrenchment and Reform were necessary to save the country; they knew that divisions had rendered the people powerless, and therefore how important it was to effect a "*Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.*" These were the patriotic principles under which that Convention acted, and which produced in the end unanimity of opinion. On the first balloting Henry Clay received 103 votes, Gen. Harrison 101, and Gen. Scott 50. But the friends of Mr. Clay knew that for years a violent party warfare had been kept up, and that all sorts of abuse and calumnies had been heaped upon him; and though they still believed him to be one of the most exalted statesmen, an ardent lover of our Republican institutions, and a pure patriot, yet they knew that his enemies had succeeded in creating doubts and raising up prejudices in the minds of many honest men, which it was impossible now to eradicate. For this cause they doubted whether the opposition could be centered upon him. The next alternative was Gen. Harrison. He, too, had proved himself, in his long experience in the government of the North western Territory and other important stations, to be an able statesman. His long and faithful services in the Indian war under Gen. Wayne, and his successful operation as Commander-in-chief against the British on our north-western frontier in the last war, had exalted him high in the estimation of the people, as was evinced by the number of votes cast for him at the last Presidential election, though only partially before them as a candidate. In addition to all this, his action in favor of the South on the memorable Missouri question, and his uniform maintenance of the same principles upon all occasions since, together with his open support of all the great measures of the Whig party; all these considerations operated on the minds of the Southern members of the Convention. Though they "loved Cæsar much, they loved Rome more;" and then it was that, preferring the good of their country, they laid aside their individual preferences, and on the final balloting the vote of the Convention was *unanimously* cast for William Henry Harrison—a man whom they had reason to believe would prove himself "honest and capable, and faithful to the constitution," and whose elevation would renew the prosperity of the country, reform the abuses in the government, and restore our institutions to their original purity. It is true that when this nomination was first announced to the country, some dissatisfaction was expressed; but it was because of the want of knowledge of Gen. Harrison's character. But when his history was examined into; when it was known how long and faithful and successful had been his military services; how numerous and important had been his civil appointments, and how ably he had performed all the duties appertaining to them; how pure and honest and disinterested and charitable had been all his deportment; then it was that his nomination was hailed with enthusiasm all over the country.

We do not intend to follow the gentleman in his attempts to explain away the enormous expenses of the government; his justification of Mr. Van Buren's course in relation to the standing army of 200,000 men; of the [illegible] and the Hooe case; but come [illegible] particularly to his attempts to hoodwink the people on the subject of abolition.

The honorable gentleman says, we seek in vain to know Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of Abolition, as he himself "refuses to answer," and "those who undertake to answer for him say, 'policy forbids any disclosure for the public eye.'" How much truth there is in this is shown by the gentleman himself; for he immediately says: "His [Gen. Harrison's] private letters to the south *are made public*—those to the north are *read*, but not *published*." Well, his letters to the South—to Mr. Berrien of Georgia, Mr. Sloo of New Orleans, and others, which have been published in all the Whig papers—do they disclose nothing? Let us turn to one of them. In his letter to Mr. Berrien, Gen. Harrison says:

"I do not think that Congress can abolish, or in any manner interfere with slavery, but upon the application of the states—nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the district. The first would be, in my opinion, a palpable violation of the Constitution, and the latter a breach of faith towards the states I have mentioned."

Can it be said that here is no expression of opinion? Is there in it any thing obscure, or equivocal, or apparently uncandid? In short, is it not all that the South could ask?

But the gentleman intends, perhaps, to infer, that the letters to the North, which are "*read* but not *published*," are of a different complexion, and contain words of encouragement to the Abolitionists. It is a sufficient answer to such an absurd supposition, to refer to his speeches at Vincennes, at Chillicothe, and other places in the non slaveholding states, in which he condemns the action of the Abolitionists as weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional, and as calculated to endanger the Union, and work evil even to that class of beings whom they are endeavoring to benefit. These public declarations cannot be overcome by his private letters, even if he had the folly to attempt it, which we are sure he has not.

And how stands Mr. Van Buren in relation to this subject? Why, the honorable gentleman says that he has, through a friend, a member of the cabinet, propounded to him the following question:

"Should Congress pass a bill for the admission of Florida as a state into the Union without restriction in regard to slavery, would such a bill be approved by you?"

And Mr. Van Buren has condescended to say Yes!

But will this give satisfaction to the South? Will they forget his action upon the Missouri bill, or take it for granted that he has changed his opinion since that memorable period, simply because he says he will approve a bill passed *without* restrictions? An inquiry much more important to the South remains to be answered: What will he do if the restrictions which he attempted to impose upon Missouri, are inserted in the bill for the admission of Florida? This question has been asked by citizens of Alabama, by citizens of Virginia, and by citizens of North Carolina, in respectful letters addressed to Mr. Van Buren, *and no answer has been given!* Has "policy" crowded itself in here, and "forbid any disclosure for the public eye?" is Mr. Van Buren looking abroad for her, and therefore deems it prudent to say as little upon this matter as possible?

STATE ELECTIONS.

The Broad Seal of New Jersey vindicated.

The election in the state of New Jersey took place on the 13th instant. The returns already received renders it certain that the Whigs have secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature and consequently will elect the Governor, state officers, and a United States Senator in place of Mr. Wall. In consequence of high water, we received no mail from the north yesterday; but the accounts previously received leaves no doubt that the result will be as above stated. The Whigs will carry the state in November by 2,500 or 3,000.

ALL RIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA!

The election in Pennsylvania also took place on the 13th inst. In fifteen districts the Whigs have elected ten members of Congress, and the Vans eight. Thus far the Whigs have gained two.

The State Senate consists of 33 members—the seats of a 11 of whom are vacated annually. Last year the Senate stood, Vans 17, Whigs 16. Of the new members, the returns already show a whig gains sufficient to secure a majority.

In the House of Representatives also, the Whig gains already ascertained are sufficient to secure them the majority. Last year the House was composed of 68 Vans and 32 Whigs. The Whigs are therefore confident of the state in November.

Georgia, "Oll Korrect."

Returns from 73 out of 93 counties in the state, have been received. Taking the vote for Habersham and Cooper as the average of the votes on each ticket, the result so far is

For the Whig ticket,	35,038.
For the Van Buren,	30,777.

In the State Legislature the Whigs have a majority, in the two Houses, of about 30 members. Last year, the Van Buren majority on joint ballot was 40 votes!

From the Baltimore Patriot.

FIRST GUN FROM OHIO!

We have the first accounts from Ohio this morning. They indicate the election of Mr. Corwin by a large majority. In Belmont county, where Shannon, the present Governor, resides, we have elected our whole ticket, and given Corwin a majority of 520. In Guernsey, (the adjoining county,) we also elect our whole ticket. These two counties form a Congressional District, and are now represented by Parrish, (L. F.) who was elected in 1838 by 472 majority, and is now beaten over 700 votes—a Whig gain of 1,100 votes in two counties.

Harrison county—All heard from. Corwin 200 ahead. Last year Shannon had 126 majority.

Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 8th instant. By a letter in the Boston Post, we learn that the official vote for Governor is as follows:

Jenison, Whig,	33,435
Dillingham, V. B.	22,637
Whig majority,	10,798

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, October 12.

There were of registered voters in this city on Saturday night, when the books closed, 43,720 on the list, about 2,500 more than ever voted here. The number of voters will be increased, as the Registers have a right to give certificates to those who *could not* register their names during the legal time. The politicians will now go to work, and endeavor to scratch off illegal names, or prosecute for perjuries. This will be a job lasting till the election day. Four of our courts have been busy some weeks past in making American citizens, and the number naturalized is unusually large; I have not the means of knowing how many.

Exchange on England is at 109, dull. The news from Georgia, which, by the way, the Evening Post thinks was got up for New Jersey, has had an effect upon the stock market, settling, as people believe it does, the absolute certainty of a change. There is a general advance. The news is indeed electrical here. States as undoubtedly upon as Georgia and Maine coming in for the Whigs, impress the public mind with great force, but, as in Maine so in Georgia, people yet fear it is almost "too good to be true."

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The indications from every point of the compass, that the reign of the "spoilers" is nearly at an end, and the "perish credit, perish commerce" party is gasping its last unhallowed breath, has produced a sensible effect upon the trade of our city. Confidence is being restored by the certainty that its enemies will be compelled by the all potent voice of an indignant and much oppressed people, to retire from the government of the nation, and prosperity will soon attend all our various branches of business and trade.

It is for the people to consummate this glorious return of confidence and trade, by untiring efforts, for a brief period, to ensure a complete and signal overthrow of the corruptionists in power, whose sole efforts have been directed to personal aggrandizement and the oppression of a mighty people, who have, as it were, just aroused from a deep lethargy, determined to manage their own concerns again, by placing them in the hands of honest and competent agents.

"The people," said Mr. Van Buren, "expect too much from the government." Aye; the people have determined, that henceforward the government shall be so managed as to protect them in all their rights and interests, and at less cost than thirty-nine millions of dollars per annum, most of which has been wastefully squandered by the Federal Loco Focos at Washington.

Let ONWARD be the watch word, and Harrison and Reform the battle-cry, until the contest is closed, and prosperity will crown the efforts of a victorious people. *Balt. Pilot.*

The Hooe case—new light.—It was stated by Mr. James W. Bryan, in his speech at the Raleigh Convention, that he had been informed by Mr. Blount, the Judge Advocate of the Court Martial which tried Lieut. Hooe, that the names of the two negro witnesses whose testimony was taken against the Lieutenant, and afterwards approbated by the President, were sent on to the Court from the Navy Department at Washington, accompanied by orders to receive their evidence, and that he, the Judge Advocate made a strong representation of the peculiarities of the case to the Department, as deeming it a very proper one for the President's interference. Further, that after the matter was laid before Congress, and public indignation was aroused against the administration, Mr. Clay and Mr. King, Senators from Alabama, called on Mr. Blount, and begged to know if he could not, in some way or other, help to extricate Mr. Van Buren from the difficulty. Mr. Blount declined taking any responsibility.

In view of all these facts, the people will be able to judge with correctness of the nature, of this celebrated case, and attach the odium which belongs to them, to Mr. Van Buren and his party leaders, for their miserable subterfuges, evasions and tricks in relation to it.

Wilmington Chron.

FROM FLORIDA

St. Joseph's, September 12.

More Indian Murders!!!—It becomes our melancholy duty to record further sickening details of Indian barbarity. On Thursday morning, the 10th instant, the house of Mr. Wyley Jones, on the Econfina, in Washington county, about six miles north of this place, was attacked by a party of Indians, the premises all burnt, and Mrs. Jones and one of her children, and infant, shot. We have conversed with Mr. Jones, who says he was returning from one of his fields about 10 o'clock in the morning, and when within two hundred yards of the house, he heard four or five rifles fired in his yard; he ran for the house, and on rising the hill, found the house surrounded by Indians, and eight or ten in the piazza. The Indians discovered him at that moment, and pursued him, firing and whooping like devils. Being entirely unarmed, without even a knife, he fled and escaped in the hammock. Mr. Jones's daughter, a girl of about 13 years of age, states that her mother, and a negro woman, and four children were in the house when the Indians were discovered in the yard. Mrs. Jones caught up the youngest child and was shot in attemping to escape out of the door, struck by three balls, one passing through the head of the child in her arms. The daughter above mentioned took the two children, and while the Indians were ransacking and plundering the house, passed out unmolested and hid them in the bushes. The little heroine then returned to the house, in the midst of the Indians, helped her mother up, who was lying on the porch, and assisted her about three hundred yards into the field, when, becoming faint from loss of blood, the little girl left her in search of water. She returned with it, but her mother, after drinking, died in a few minutes. She then covered her mother and the dead infant with bushes, and carried the remaining children to the nearest neighbor.

A few days before this outrage Mr. John Logarthy, while descending the Chipola river in a boat, was killed, probably by the same party, as pieces of tarpaulin belonging to the boat were found at their camping place, about a mile above Mr. Jones's.

A company of volunteers started in pursuit of the Indians, and tracked them to the Dead Lakes, on the Chipola. Volunteers are now being raised in this county to continue the pursuit, but we fear the Indians cannot be overtaken. The inhabitants near St. Andrew's Bay have fled to this place for protection, and those on the Econfina have abandoned their homes and fortified at the house of E. Robbins. How long is this state of uncertainty and alarm to exist? *Times.*

The Florida War.—The Savannah Georgian states that a short time since, Lieut. Sanders, 2d dragoons, U. S. A., being on a scout, captured an Indian warrior on the We Kiwa river. After hearing his story, and placing no confidence in it, he ordered him to be shot, which was done, and hung him up as a terror and warning to his party.

A letter dated Fort Holmes, Sept. 29, speaks of the rains as almost incessant, and expresses the opinion that the Indian outrages in Northern Florida and in Georgia are to be attributed in part to the unusual rains which have driven the savages from their swamps.

The U. S. Army.—From the N. Y. Sun we learn that on the 1st inst. 213 recruits embarked for Tampa Bay, Florida, for the 1st regiment Infantry. On the 3d inst. 239 recruits for Tampa Bay, for the 6th regiment, 143 recruits for St. Augustine, Florida, for the 2nd regiment infantry.

Eight regiments are either in Florida, or on their way there.

English Taxation.—We are told by Bulwer, in his work on England, that the taxes in that country amount to just about one-third of the earnings of labor. A skilful mechanic, who earns 60*l.* sterling a year, or nearly 300 dollars, pays to the government 20*l.*, nearly $100.

Obituary.

Died, in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, the amiable consort of his excellency Edward B. Dudley, Governor of the state.

Notice.

AT August term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JOHN SOUTHARD, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES SOUTHARD, *Ex'r.*

October 10. 44—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS. By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14. 43—

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
22 Thursday,	6 33	5 27				
23 Friday,	6 34	5 26				
24 Saturday,	6 35	5 25				
25 Sunday,	6 36	5 24				
26 Monday,	6 37	5 23				
27 Tuesday	6 38	5 22				
28 Wednesday	6 39	5 21	First	3	0	28 after.
			Full	11	1	58 morn
			Last	17	6	42 after.
			New	25	3	42 morn

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of GEORGE NEASE, deceased and obtained letters testamentary thereon; He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JACOB NEASE, *Ex'r.*

October 20. 44—

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for OverCoats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green M'Kinan Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane.
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Stye Hoops, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Rice and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap)
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS.
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.
Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.
SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.
Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.
French, German, and English, } MERINOES.
Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSSELIN DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

"British Whigs."—The opponents of Mr. Van Buren's administration complain of this title, which has been given them by a party in power.—Senseless as the designation may appear, we do not see why the opposition should take it so much to heart. They must be ashamed of their ancestry, when they are ashamed of being called British Whigs. The pilgrim-fathers were British Whigs. Wolfe and Montgomery were British Whigs. John Milton, John Hampden, Algernon Sidney, Henry Vane, John Elliott, Joseph Addison, John Locke, Barre, Fox and Sheridan, the early vindicators of our colonial liberty and rights, were all British Whigs. Nay, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and George Washington himself, were, before the declaration of independence, British subjects and British Whigs. If the appellation then is meant to be an invidious one, it is an insult upon the ancestry of nine-tenths of the people of this country. If it is meant in a complimentary sense, still it is false and inappropriate, inasmuch as the epithet can with propriety be given to those only who were born British subjects, and not native Americans. [*N. Y. Signal.*

MR. WEBSTER AND THE HART FORD CONVENTION.

Mr. Watkins Leigh, in his speech on Monday evening, stated some circumstances, which may be interesting to our readers, at the present moment, to learn. Mr. Leigh stated that in the winter of 1814–15, he was at Washington and lodged at Crawford's Hotel, where were Mr. Webster, Mr. Mason of N. Hampshire, Messrs. Gaston and Stanford of N. Carolina, and several other members of Congress; that the Hartford Convention was the general subject of conversation; that he remembers perfectly well to have conversed with Mr. Webster on the subject; that Mr. Webster disapproved of the Convention, as an indiscreet and ill judged measure, although he did not at all believe that any of its members entertained any purpose of dividing the Union, or any other evil purpose whatever.

Mr. Leigh said he remembered perfectly well, that he, Mr. Webster, mentioned the names of one or more persons, members of the Convention, who, he was persuaded, labored rather to allay than increase the excitement then existing in New England and the North.

This simple statement, from an authentic source, an authority no less than the never questioned word of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, will be sufficient to dispel one of the imputations with which the Enquirer has assailed Mr. Webster, and by which it has sought to prejudice the People of Virginia against that eminent citizen, *R. Whig.*

In the last Wythe Journal, is a letter from John Gannaway, Abraham Vaught, Charles Vaught and Daniel Whitman, desiring their names to be stricken from the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance for that county. Thus we go.

Two Mouths at the Crib.—It is stated in the Steubenville Herald, that Mr. Senator Tappan, the abolitionist of Ohio, who thinks the wages of labor and the prices of corn are altogether too high in this country, has been making a little addition to the family stipend. The Senator is not content with receiving eight dollars a day for his own pocket, while he would reduce the laborer to eleven pence, but has recently procured an appointment for one of his sons to convey a letter to some part of South America, at eight dollars a day more! Sixteen dollars a day, to say nothing of perquisites; who is surprised that Mr. Tappan is not desirous of changing his "place!" Where there is so "little to do and so much to get for it"—it would be as unreasonable to expect Mr. Tappan to turn honest, as it would be to expect disinterested patriotism in Mr. Benjamin F. Butler.

Sixteen dollars a day would pay the wages of one hundred and twenty-eight laborers, at Mr. Tappan's shilling a day each, for a hundred bushels of wheat at sixteen cents. So much for the relative benefits to the Government and the people, that arise from the new Revolution, and the second Declaration of Independence! *N. Y. Courier & Enq.*

Notice.

THE School Committees for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TROLINGER, *Chm'n.*

August 28. 36—3m

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, given in September or October, 1838, by Elijah Graves to the subscriber, for ninety four dollars, payable twelve months after date. All persons are therefore forwarned trading for said note, and the said Elijah Graves from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

HENRY EDWARDS, *Jr.*

September 30. 41—

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to incorporate a Company to construct a Turnpike Road from Raleigh by way of Hillsborough to Greensborough.

September 30. 41—

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

August 28. 36—3m

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1840, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
C. T. D. C. Anderson
John Anderson
Martha Ann Allen
Boalding Adcock

B
James P Brown 2
Robert Brown
John Barlow
Mrs. Jessee Bradly
John Bird
William Bowls
Mark Barbee
Miss Sarah Boykin
Calvin Bishop

C
John H Crutchfield
Hardin Couch
F M C Wright
Thomas Cate (B)
James R Cole
Ruffin Cheek or Nash Cheek

D
Matthew Durham
Robert Davis

F
Dilsey Freeland
Mrs. Nancy Freeland
Thomas Flint
Wm. A Fox

G
Thomas Griffin
Thomas Griffin Sen.

H
Red or Redmon Hester
William Holloway
Charles Hardenburgh
Peter Hicks 3
William Humphrey
Wilson R Hall
Temperance Hart
George Holly

J
Archibald H Jones
William Johnston

K
William Kirkland

L
James Long
Col. Wm. L Long
John Leathers

M
A W Mebane
Fred Moize
Hamilton Montgomery
Miss Ann McKerall
Rev. R C Maynard
Samuel Medling

O
Mrs M E O'Daniel

P
Thomas G Pratt

R
John G Roulhac
Robert Rhodes
James Rainey
Jacob Riley
John Ray (of Joseph)
Mrs Jane Ray

S
A M Suwinski
Henry Stafford
Saml. Stubbins
John Sloan
Bryant Strayhorn
M H Shuman
Martin Stephens
Izaiah H Spencer 2

T
James Thomson sen.
Rebecca Taylor

W
John P Watson 3
David Warren
C Winborne
James Wilkins
John Williams
Henderson Woods

☞ Persons calling for any of the abo letters will please say they are advertised.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M*

October 1. 41—

Equity Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, at September term, 1840, the undersigned will, on the 31st of October next, at the late residence of Thomas Lloyd, deceased, offer for sale

Several Tracts of Land,

belonging to the said estate, containing from twenty five acres to one hundred acres in a tract. The said lands are situate in that immediate neighborhood.

The sale will be on a credit of 12 months bond and good security required, and no title made until all the money is paid.

SPENCER DURHAM, *Commissioner.*

September 29 41—

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September Term, 1840, I shall, on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, at the house of William Holt (of Nicholas,) near the premises, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder,

A Tract of Land,

belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Holt, deceased. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 29 41—

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September Term, 1840, I shall, on Friday the 30th day of October next at the late residence of Edmund Herndon, deceased, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder,

All the Lands

belonging to the heirs at law of the said Edmund Herndon. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 29 41—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. *Zachariah Trice and others,*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb, agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. *William L. Durham's heirs at law.*

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50. 41—6w

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of October next, at the Store House of Samuel N. Tate, esq. all the Lands in the Haw Fields known as the Pollock Lands. The terms will be made to suit purchasers, on their giving bond and two good securities for the payment of the money.

WILLIAM NELSON, *Agent for Thos. P. Devereux.*

September 22. 40—

FASHIONABLE
Hat and Cap Store,
Bollingbrook Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers are now receiving per every arrival from the North, their fall supply of HATS, CAPS, &c. which have been selected with great care from the manufactories Their stock this Fall will be very extensive, embracing every article in their line, and they feel warranted in saying that their Goods have been purchased upon such terms as will enable them to offer great inducements to purchasers.

They therefore respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they will, (in all probability,) find it to their interest to do so.

They would not forget to return their thanks to those from whom they have (thus far) received a liberal patronage, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the same.

WOLFF & DENISON.

N.B. Their stock will be replenished by additional supplies during the season

W. & D.

Petersburg, Sept 8. 39—4w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP WARE-HOUSE,
On Sycamore Street, next door to Messrs. Paul, McIlwaine, & Co, Petersburg, Va.

IN which will be found a large and well selected stock of HATS, of all the various qualities and kinds, as well as CAPS, comprising the different qualities, from the finest sea otter to hairseal and scalette, together with fine merino and coarse wool hats, selected by the subscriber in person, from the manufactories, with great care, and almost entirely for CASH.

The subscriber would not only call the attention of those merchants who intend purchasing their fall goods in Petersburg, to an examination of their stock, but also those who may pass through on their way North, as he thinks it not likely they will meet with a better stock, or at fairer prices, taking into consideration the freight and attendant expenses.

The subscriber has also made arrangements with the most approved and fashionable manufacturers, to keep him constantly supplied with the best articles and latest styles for retail.

FRANCIS MAJOR.

September 4. 38—

Attention!

To the commissioned non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Tuesday the 27th of October, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Wednesday the 28th of October, you will attend with your respective companies, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, with four rounds of powder, for Review.

By order of the Major General.

THOS. JONES, *Col. Comm.*

P. S. The above appointments have been made in lieu of those for the 9th and 10th of October, which have been countermanded.

September 17. 39—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. *Thomas Burton.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 80. 3w

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons whom it may concern, that I have given to my son, Willoughby Hall, free and perfect liberty to make his own contracts, pay his own debts, and transact his own business in as full and perfect a manner as if he had arrived at the full age of twenty one years.

WM. HALL, (*of John.*)

September 24 40—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q, Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel,

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 36—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome asortment of
GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—



NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21—

For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.

A PARKS.

June 17. 6—

NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy Articles.



Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small fine Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enmelled Paintings.
Silver over-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butte Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Key.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Ivory Rulers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray.
Britania Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months Orders punctually attended

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 6. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 93—

Shes! Shoes!!
PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do Men's do. do.
150 do Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 2 94—

Jo Printing,
EXECED AT THIS OFFICE

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

McLean's Vegetable Life Medicines.



THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the vatious impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming check.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti Bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti dispeptic Pills.
Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will shew the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person co
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CAR[illegible]LS and Large and Small ROA[illegible]ONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 32—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon the organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *calls* which she has provided for herself

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is
195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sicoluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 99—13m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1840.

James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. *Nicholas Holt and others,* } Petition to sell Land.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Cotner and Milly his wife, Henry Coble and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. WEBB, *C. M. E.*

July 20, 1840.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year